(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER)
appears he made do so. So, I have permitted the Hon'ble Member as a special case to offer his remarks.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಆರ್. ನಾಯ್ಡು.—ನನ್ನ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member is permitted to withdraw his resolution.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—We have said that we will not permit, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The majority have permitted.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The rule is even if one member says 'no', it must be put to the House and disposed of. That is the procedure.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I am sorry it is too late. I ascertained the opinion of the Hon'ble Members by asking the Hon'ble Members to say either 'AYE' or 'NAY'. When I said 'Those who are in favour of the Resolution being withdrawn may say 'AYE,' the Hon'ble Members granted permission. Therefore permission to withdraw the resolution is granted.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION No. 2.

Re : Construction of Water Works at Virajpet, Coorg District.

Sri P. I. BELLIAPPA (Ammathi Nad).—Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :

> "This Assembly is of the opinion that the construction of water works at Virajpet be taken up immediately."

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನೀರಿನ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇರುವ ನನ್ನ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆಯು ಎರಡನೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣವು. ಮಡಿಕೇರಿಯು ಒಂದನೆಯದು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಆಫೀಸುಗಳು ಮಡಿಕೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವದರಿಂದ ಅದು ಮೊದಲನೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆಯು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರದವರೆಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರು ಇಂಚು ಮಳೆಯು ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಳೆಯು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನರು ಬೇಸಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಷ್ಟವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದುದಲ್ಲ. ಸುಮಾರು 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಾಹುಕಾರರಾದ ಆಡಕೆ ನಂಜಪ್ಪನವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 25,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ಟು ಇಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಳೆಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳನಂತರ ಟ್ಯೂಬ್‌ವೆಲ್'—ಕೊಳವಾಯಿ ಭಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರು. ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಫಲ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರನಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಚಿನ್ನಮ್ಮನ ಕೆರೆಯನ್ನು ಬಡಾಯಿಸಿ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಆಗುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಿತ್ತು. ಕೆರೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂತು. ಆದರೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತ ಬಂದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಕೆರೆಯ ನೀರು ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೂಕೂಡ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತೋರಿಬಂತು. ಯುದ್ಧದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯೂ ಏರುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿತು. ಮೊದಲಿನ ಅಂದಾಜಿಗಿಂತ ಎರಡು ಮೂರರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಖರ್ಚು ಬರುವದೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ನೀರಿನ ಕೊರತೆಯು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕಳೆದ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುನಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಚೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣಾಂತರದಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಉಳಿದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಕೇಳಿದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಐದು ಲಕ್ಷರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಮಾಡುವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನುವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಜನರ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ನೂರು ಇಂಚು ಮಳೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಶೋಚನೀಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರೀ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಿವಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಣದ ಕೊರತೆಯು ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಕೊಡಗು ಹೊಸ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆಸೇರಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲಿನ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಉಳಿತಾಯದ ಹಣ ಇದೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕೊರತೆಯು ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೊಡಗು ಅಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರೀ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಮರು ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿರಾಜ

ಹೇಚೆ ಎರಡು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇರೀತಿಯದ್ದಾಗಿವೆ. ಈಗ ಇವೆರಡು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳೂ ಅಕ್ಕಾಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕಾಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲ ಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. ಆಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳ ಆದಾಯ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುವುದು. ಆ ಕಾರಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಕೋರಿಕೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Resolution moved :

> " This Assembly is of the opinion that the construction of Water Works in Virajpet be taken up immediately."

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಚೆನ್ನಿಗರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈಗತಾನೇ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು 1956ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಾಲಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಗಲೇ 50ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟುಗಳು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಯಾಟಿಸ್ಫೈಸ್ ಆಗಿ ಬಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮೇರೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಗ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರವರು, ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಈ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೆಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ವರಮಾನವಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇದರ ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರಿಂದ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದು ಬೇಗನೆ ಬರುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ. ಅದು ಬಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಬ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈಗ ತಂದಿರುವ ಠರಾವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಐ. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಅದಷ್ಟು ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇರೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Resolution No. 3. Disposal of records in Government Departments.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ (ವಿರೂಪಾಕ್ಷಪುರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಿದೆ :

> " This Assembly is of the opinion that the inordinate delay in the disposal of records in various Government Departments should be put an end to early."

ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಫೈನಲಾತಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾವು ಈಗ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡು ಹಲವಾರು ತಿಂಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಹಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೆಡೆ ಕಾಲು ಶತಮಾನದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಕೂಡ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನೋ ತಮಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ಸುಖೀರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವುದು ಸಂತೋಷದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸುಖೀರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದರೆ, ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಬಡ ರೈತರಿಗೆ, ತುಂಬ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಫೈನಲ್ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಡವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಈಗ ನೂತನ ಪ್ರಾಂತವಾಗತಕ್ಕ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳು ಫೈನಲಾಗದೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಷಯ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಿರಪಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳ ಫೈನಲಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದಮೇಲೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾದ ಟೀಕೆಗಳೂ, ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳೂ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಾನ್‌ಫೆರೆನ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಸಲ್ಯೂಷನ್ನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋಸಾರಿ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬೇಗ ಬೇಗ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಫೈನಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಏನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರನಂಗವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸದೆ ಬಿಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಜನಗಳ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಜನತೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿನ್ನಪವನ್ನಿಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೇನೋ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯತಃ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದೇನೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವೇನೋ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಜನಗಳಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಜನತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಅನುಭವ ಇದು. ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಕಾರ್ಯನಡೆಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಜನಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ)

ಮಮತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುವುದು ಅನುಭವವೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಗ ಬೇಗ ಈ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳು ಫೈನಲಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ವಿನ್ನಹ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಜನಗಳೇ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟ ನಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದಿರಬಹುದು. ಸರಕಾರದ ಯೋಚನೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಈರೀತಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗದಂತಹ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಮಲೇರಿಯಾರೋಗವನ್ನು ತಡಗಟ್ಟುವುದುಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಯೆಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಮಲೇರಿಯಾರೋಗ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಡಿ. ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಯನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಬರೀ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಕಡೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಮಲೇರಿಯಾರೋಗ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನವು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಹಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನ್ನಹ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, ಕಾಲು ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳು ಫೈನಲಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಒಂದೆರಡನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಾನಕಾನಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳವಾಡಿ ಬಳಿಯಿರುವ ರಸ್ತೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಈ ರಸ್ತೆಗೆ ಜನಗಳ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಅಕ್ವೈರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಕ್ವೈರುಮಾಡಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಕಾಲು ಶತಮಾನವಾದರೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಜನತೆಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನಂತರ ಸುವರ್ಣಮುಖ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟು ಏನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು 1951 ರಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿ ಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಮುಳುಗಡೆ ಆಗುವ ಜಮೀನಿನವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಹಾರ ದೊರೆತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಎಷ್ಟೋಸಾರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಏನೂ ಫಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೈತರ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ತೀರಾ ಕಮ್ಮಿ, ಎಂದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 5ಗುಂಟೆ, 10 ಗುಂಟೆ, 15ಗುಂಟೆ ಅಥವ ಅರ್ಧ ಎಕರೆಗಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಡವರಾದ 45 ಜನರ ಜಮೀನು ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದ್ದ ಅತ್ಯಲ್ಪ ಜಮೀನನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಇವರು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಫೈನಲು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಬೇಗ ಬೇಗ ನಡೆಯದೆ ಕಾಲವು ಮೀರಿ ಹೋದರೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂಸೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಬೇಜಾರು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ಯಂತ್ರದಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಆಗದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾದ ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹ ಉದಾಸೀನ ಭಾವ ಬೇರೂರುವುದು. ಈ ಭಾವನೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬಹಳ ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದು, ಎಂದು ಇಪ್ಪೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಕಟದಿಂದ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಫೂಟ್‌ಲಾಯರುಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರನ್ನು ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನರು ಆಶ್ರಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರು ಈ ಫೂಟ್‌ಲಾಯರುಗಳ ಕೈಗೆಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಇವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹಣ ದುರ್ವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ agencies ಇವೆ ಎಂದು ಯಾರೋ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಹೇಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಇಪ್ಪೊತ್ತು ಅಂಥ agencies ಕೆಲವಿವೆ. ಬನ್ಸುಗಳ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ, timings ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ, ಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇವಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲವುಕಡೆ agencies ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಗ ಬೇಗ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಥ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೇ ಜನ್ಮ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಲು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ನಮ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಸಬ್‌ಡಿವಿಷ್ಣ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ,ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲೀ,ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳು ವಿಲೇ ಆಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧಾನವಾದರೆ ಆಗ ಆ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜನರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಮ್ಮನಲ, ಎರಡುಸಲ, ಮೂರುಸಲ, ಹೀಗೆ ಕೆಲವಾರು ಬಾರಿ ಹೋಗಿಬರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲ ದುರ್ವ್ಯಯವಾಗುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಹಣದ ದುರ್ವ್ಯಯವೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಬಹಳ ದೂರದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆಂದೇನಾದರೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾದರೆ ಆಗ ಅವರು ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಿನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ಇಪ್ಪೊತ್ತು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದಿನ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ತನ್ನ ಹಣದ ಚೀಲವನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಿಚ್ಚಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು ಅನೇಕವಿವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂದರೆ ಲಂಚರುಷುವತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, inordinate delay ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ forward ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಆರುತಿಂಗಳು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆರುತಿಂಗಳು ನಿಧಾನವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ರಿಮೈಂಡರ್

ಹೋದರೆ, ಅನಂತರ ಮೂರುತಿಂಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ರೂರಲ್ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷ್ಣ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಲಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಡಿಸ್ಪೋಸಲ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಐದುವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಮಾರಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಲಾರಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸದರಿ ಲಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ forward ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು. ಇದಾದ ಬಹಳ ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಾರದೆ ಇರಲು ನಾವು ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಡಿಸ್ಪೋಸಲ್ಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು, ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಲಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಬಂದಿರಬಹುದು, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರವೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಜವಾಬು ಬಂತು. ಇಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರುತಿಂಗಳು ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ನಾವು ಪುನಃ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಕಾಗದದ ನಕಲನ್ನೂ ಹಾಕಿ ಪುನಃ ಬರೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಕಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಇವೊತ್ತು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಆಫೀಸಿನಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ forward ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ನಿಧಾನವಾದರೆ ಉಳಿದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಹೇಗಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇಂಥವುಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಏವೆ.

ನಾನು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದೇ ರೂರಲ್ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷ್ಣ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಲತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷ್ಣ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಮೂರುವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಸದರಿ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷ್ಣ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕು, ನಾವು ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷ್ಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ನಂತರ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದೆವು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ interest-free loan ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷ್ಣ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಅದು ಬಹುಶ ಬಂದಿರಬಹುದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಬರೆದೆವು. ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರಿಂದ "ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಶಿಫಾರ್ಸೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ" ವೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂತು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸರಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡಿ, ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿದೆಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷ್ಣ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಬರೆದರೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ ಬಹಳಕಾಲ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನನಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಇಂಥವು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟಿವೆ. ಇಂಥವು ಆಗಬಾರದು. ಇಂಥವಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳಿರಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಇರುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Resolution moved :

> "That this Assembly is of the opinion that the inordinate delay in the disposal of records in various Government Departments should be put to an end early."

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ.—(ಮಳವಳ್ಳಿ-ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ಪಾಮಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ತಂದಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—(ಎಳಂದೂರು-ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ.—ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತ ಸರಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳ delay ಮಾಡುವುದು, inordinate delay ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೂಕ್ಕ ತೋರಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡು, ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಭಾವಿಗಳು, ತಕರಾರು ತಣಿಕೆಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಬಾರದು. ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಬಹಳ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಾಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದು ಆಳ್ಳೆರಾಗಿ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬಡವನಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನು ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ, ಐದು ವರ್ಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ, ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳು ಬಡವ, ಬದುಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ಎಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ನೂರಿಪ್ಪತ್ತಾರು ಅಪೀಲುಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಈ ಎರಡು ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಚೀಟಿ ಕೊಡುವುದರೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ stay order ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇಂಥ routine matters ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮಗಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಮಧ್ಯೆ interfere ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದನೆಯದು. ಎರಡನೆಯದು, ಶ್ರೀ ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪುಡಾರಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪೂಟ್‌ಲಾಯರುಗಳಂಥವರು ಕೈಹಾಕಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುವುದು. ಮೂರನೆಯದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, decentralisation of powers ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕಳೆದ ಐದುವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಅನೇಕರು ಸರಕಾರದವರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ)

ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Decentralisation of powers ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಸಂಶಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. Decentralisation of powers ಎಂದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಇಂಥ ವಿಷಯುಗಳಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಹುಜೂರು ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರು ಅಥವಾ ಸಬ್‌ಡಿವಿಜಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬಂದು ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಮಾಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಅಮಲ್ದಾರರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳವರ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಫೈನಲ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಈರೀತಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನೂ Executive officer ಆಗಲಿ, ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ನಡೆಸುವವರಾಗಲೀ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿಮಾಡಿ, ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹೊರತು ಜಮಾಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂಪೆ ಇಂಥ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸಹ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

4-30 P.M.

ಈಗ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನಾ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿವೆ, ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಬೇಸರಪಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೂ ಎಂಬ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಆಯಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋನಾಫೈಡಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಿಸ್ಟ್ ಯಾರುಯಾರು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ಆಫೀಸರ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರುಯಾರಿಗೆ ಜಮೀನಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಾರುಯಾರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಸಮಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಲಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಜಮೀನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವನು ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಮಾಡಿ, ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ತತ್ವದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಜಮೀನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಬ್ಯೂರೋಕ್ರಾಟಿಕ್ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ರೂಲ್ಸ್, ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಡೀಸೆಂಟ್ರಲೈಸೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಪವರ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಡಜನರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಐದು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಬೇಸತ್ತಾಯಿತು.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ದರಖಾನ್ತು ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಲೋಕಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ.—ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ತರಹ ಇದೆ. ಸಬ್‌ಡಿವಿಜಿ ಆಫೀಸರು 2 ಎಕರೆ, 4 ಎಕರೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಲೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡ್‌ಅಪ್ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದಾದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಒಂದು ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಶೇಕದಾರರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು, ನಿನ್ನ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ, ನೀನು ಕೇಳಿದ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅನಂತರ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರದಾದರೂ ತಕರಾರು ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಹತ್ತಾರು ಜನರನ್ನ ಕೇಳುವಾಗ, ಬೊಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೇಷ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾನೆ, ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡ್‌ಅಪ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಬೊಮ್ಮಯ್ಯನಿಗೆ 4 ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬರು, ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಉಂಟೇ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಆಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನು ಉಳುವವರು ಯಾರು ? ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಮುಗಿಯಿತು. ಆ ಜಮೀನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬೇರೆ ಜಮೀನು ನೋಡಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕು, ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಿರಾಶೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದಂತೆ ವಿಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಡೀಸೆಂಟ್ರಲೈಸೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಪವರ್ಸ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಬಡಜನರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಲೇ ಆಗುವುದು ನಿಧಾನ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೇ ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದು ಅಕ್ಸಿಸಿಷ್ ಕೇಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರ. ಅದು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಬಡಾವಣೆ ಕೇಸುಗಳು 15-20-25 ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಪೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದುನಾರಿ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಡಾವಣೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿ, ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡ್‌ಅಪ್ ಆಗಿ, ವ್ಯಾಲ್ಯುಯೇಷ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಣ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗೆಜೆಟ್ ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷ್ ಆಗಿ ಸೈಟ್ ಅಲಾಟ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಯಾರೋ ಆ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಕ್ಕಿ ಇರುವವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸ್ಟೇಆರ್ಡರ್ ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡ್‌ಅಪ್ ಆಗಿ, ಡಿ. ಸಿ. ಯವರ ಶಿಫಾರಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಪಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಕ್ಸಿಸಿಷ್ ಕೇಸಿನಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಸ್ಟೇಆರ್ಡರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಏನು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ? ಈ ರೀತಿ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟುಬಿದ್ದು ಸ್ಟೇಆರ್ಡರ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಇವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ದಯೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ನೋಡಿ.

ಮೂರನೆಯದು ಒಂದು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೈನೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಬಾವಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿ ತೆಗೆದರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ್ಪುನೀರು. ಅದು ಸರ್ವೇಗಳು ಇದ್ದ ಜಾಗ. ಆದಿಕರ್ನಾಟಕರಿದ್ದ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬಾವಿ ತೆಗೆದರು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಹಿನೀರು ಬಂತು. ಅದೇ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ?

ನಿಮ್ಮ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ನ್ಯಾಳೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿವಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ತಕರಾರು ತಖ್ತೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಕರಾರು ತಖ್ತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ನೋಡೋಣವಾಗಲಿ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಒತ್ತುವರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನನು ಐ ಜಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ 25 ಎಕರೆ ಒತ್ತುವರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇಂಥ ನಿದರ್ಶನ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಇವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಾನೇ ಖುದ್ದು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮದ್ದೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ನಿಡಘಟ್ಟ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಏಳು ವರ್ಷ ಆಯಿತು. ಇಷ್ಟು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಏನು ? ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬಾಕಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಾರಣರಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ದಾಕ್ಷಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಬಡವರನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಏನು ಅಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನ ನಿರಾಶರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಡಿ. ಸಿ. ಯವರು, ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜ಼ನ್ ಆಫೀಸರು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಾಕಾರಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೈ ಹಾಕಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—I consider this resolution to be very important. This resolution gives a lot of scope to discuss the policy of Government. It is a fact that there has been inordinate delay in the disposal of records. The cause of such inordinate delay has to be analysed. I have gone into this question deeply. To my mind, the causes are as follows.

One is that the records in respect of any case are not built properly in the originating office. For the disposal of any record, it is the originating office that is most important. The originating offices do not build these records properly because those offices are not staffed properly. The staff that are employed in the originating offices have no training. Raw recruits are posted to these offices and records are built up by these raw people. Those records are sent to the highest level and returned once again for completion of records. So much so, these questions will not be disposed of promptly. It is very necessary to see that the originating offices, in all departments, are staffed properly and the staff employed there are trained properly.

Secondly, there are intermediate offices in every department. To illustrate, I would like to quote the land revenue department. The intermediate office is the sub-divisional office between the taluk and the district. Many papers have to pass through the sub-division and the observations made by the Deputy Commissioner have to pass once again through the taluk office to the sub-division office. This intermediate passage takes a lot of time. It is very necessary to see whether the Government could avoid the intermediate stations by enlarging the powers of the originating offices and giving some assistance in the district offices to cope with the volume of correspondence between the taluk and the district. This would be very essential.

The third point I have observed, is, that officers are unwilling to exercise the power already given to them. In more than one case, I have seen that even though the disposal of the record was within the competence of a certain official, he would not do it. He would send it to the higher authorities, soliciting orders. It is because there is an influence. Somebody wants the paper to be submitted to the higher authority, so that it will be returned to the lower authority with an observation or possibly a recommendation. I can give a good number of instances. The Amildar, for example, is competent to dispose of a certain thing, but he will not do it. He wants to shove the responsibility on somebody higher than him. The Sub-Divisional Officer does not do it, because statutorily he has no powers. The Deputy Commissioner is the only authority to deal with the subject. But the volume of correspondence is so big and the staff so little, that he does not function properly. He cannot function properly. The number of working days will be so little, what with tours of Ministers and various other activities. Therefore disposal is delayed.

I can illustrate this point further by taking the P.W.D. The Sub-Divisional Officers in the P.W.D. are empowered to sanction estimates and incur expenditure upto a particular limit. No Sub-Divisional Officer in the P. W. D. is

(SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)
exercising that authority. Even for annual repairs, for which he has powers to incur expenditure, he would not do it. His claim is: 'I have no Accounts assistants'. There is nobody to maintain accounts. Such is the case in many other departments. Therefore this question must be examined in detail in every department. I will just quote an example in respect of the Police Department. Now, there is a taluk station, the station house. There is an Inspector, who is in charge of the station house. There is an Inspector in every taluk. The Sub-Inspector deals with a subject, forwards it to the Inspector, who submits it to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who in turn submits it to the District Superintendent of Police and once again the case goes back for supplying some information which the D. S. P. wants. There is duplication and delay because the organisation itself is defective. I could definitely say that the Office of the Assistant Superintedent of District Police is a superfluity. It is very necessary for the Government to examine every department and see how best it can be re-organised and staffed and how best the powers can be decentralised. Of course, I admit there is danger in decentralisation, but some such step is possible and the question of decentralisation should be gone into.

Again, there is very little co-ordination between departments. The Revenue Department appropriates to itself the feeling that it is the boss of the State. They seem to consider that every other department is simply a part of the Revenue Department. The Revenue Department seems to feel that it is greatly responsible for the administration of the State. That was the case previously. Under the principal heads of revenue, land revenue formed a major portion. Today it is not so—it is relegated to a secondary place. The revenue from other taxes is higher. However, in the days when the British Government were administering the Mysore State, they empowered the Commissioners. The Deputy of the Commissioner was a Deputy Commissioner. That heading is anomalous today; there is neither a Commissioner nor a Deputy Commissioner. When there is no Commissioner, where can there be a Deputy Commissioner?

AN HON'BLE MEMBER.—There is a Divisional Commissioner.

SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—But the Deputy Commissioner is not the deputy of the Divisional Commissioner. This tendency must go. Every department should feel that it is responsible for its job. There cannot be separatist and inferiority complexes between departments. They should feel that they have co-operation among themselves. They must co-ordinate. For everything, the Hon'ble Minister is referred to. The Deputy Commissioner does not take cognizance of cases which are under his purview. Such cases would have to be looked into. A regular research has to be conductedto see how best every department can be made completely self-sufficient and how best it could be impressed on every department that they alone are responsible for the job entrusted to them. It is the departmental head that presents the demands to Government. It is the Government that places the demands before the Legislature. It is the Legislature that approves the demands. Every departmental head must therefore see that the expenditure does not exceed the demand granted by the Legislature. That is the way in which we can avoid placing supplementary demands. I know definitely well that every department does not maintain accounts nor does the accounts maintained tally with the Accountant General's. Therefore there is a tendency to delay.

There is another department, the Land Acquisition Department. Can you imagine that even after 25 years of completion of the K.R.S. Works the Land Acquisition Officer pertaining to the disposal of lands still exists? Even after 25 years of completion of the Dam many cases still remain undisposed of in the Land Acquisition offices pertaining to K.R.S. I have only quoted just to suggest that land acquisition cases must be dealt with

promptly and disposed of quickly. The owner loses the land and therefore he must be given compensation as quickly as possible. This idea does not seem to impress the Government. There has been inordinate delay. The Land Acquisition Act itself will have to be amended. The Government can certainly do it. These are the factors that contribute to the delay. The wishes of the elected Ministers are being carried to the Originating Officers or to the persons concerned. The Officers seem to believe that, they just exist to earn the favour of the concerned man.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER.—Is it an insinuation ?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—It is an observation. My only plea is this. Every Officer of the State should realise that he is paid from the public funds; every officer should feel that he is responsible for the action he does. Interference must be minimum; no doubt interference might be necessary in certain cases but it must be minimum.

Lastly, Sri Chickalingiah has already pointed out the custom of having jamabandhi in every taluk. I think this system has been in existence ever since the time of Tippu Sultan. He has issued a Revenue Code. He has laid down certain principles on which the revenue administration of the State should be conducted. But now the jamabandhi is conducted as a mere show. At present the revenue officers go to a village, hold out their books ready for signature, show the place where to sign and put initials. Can we ever imagine such a thing being done ? These are being done because they are more particular of satisfying the requirements of law than justiying the existence of law. I have witnessed about half a dozen jamabandhis. The work is not completed as laid down under the law. It will be completed in form; books will have the signatures of jamabandhi officers; but details will not be there. I know a case in 1946 where jamabandhi was completed in half a day and in four or five days the jamabandhi of a whole district was completed. Such a thing must be put an end to. Questions must be faced by the officers competent to do the job in the places where they originate. Then only they can impress on the people that services are responsible to the people.

*Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN (Ulsoor).—Sir, this is a very important resolution which covers almost all the departments and speaks about the efficiency of the administration. There are three kinds of delay as I can see in the disposal of cases. One is at the district level, another in the Offices of the Heads of Departments and the third is at ministerial level. I am not going to speak about the delay at the district level because it has already been referred to by my Hon'ble friends. But I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention that the delay is caused mostly at the level of the Heads of Departments and also at ministerial levels. Sir, nobody in this House should think that I am making any allegations against the Ministry or against Heads of Departments. I am only saying things which we notice today. Starting from the Chief Minister down to the Taluk Office we see there is inordinate delay of work. Records do not move; works are pending. If an Officer does not like a certain work to be executed, he has got a very clever method of putting some queries which will have no meaning at all. Once they are moved from the Revenue Inspector to the Minister's table, nothing can be done. If the Minister thinks that a particular item of work should be done he will just ask for further report in the matter. The Secretary refers it to the Head of Department, the paper then goes to the Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Division Officer, Amildar and then to the Revenue Inspector. By the time the paper comes again to the Ministers the party would have died or there would be no necessity for the work at all. This is the kind of thing that we are coming across today.

Sir, I would just give an example so far as the lower level is concerned. As you are aware, if we have to use a loud speaker for some function, the permission from the District Superintendent of Police is necessary. If we

(SRI M: PALANIYAPPAN).

apply for licence to-day we will get permission a day after the affair. When a person applies for a licence and goes to the concerned police officers several times, he comes back disappointed with the remarks by the police officers to the effect that either the paper is not found or traced, with the result that the person has to use the loud speaker stealthily and finish the function.

Sri R. MUNISWAMIAH.—On a point of information. How can anybody use loud speaker stealthily?

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN.—Stealthily means without permission and trying to make the jurisdictional police officers deaf.

Sir, once a friend of mine wanted to have a religious function at Ebrahim Street. He applied for a licence 15 days earlier but till today he has not been given permission. But any way the function went on well but still the licence is on the way to come. This is the kind of administration that we are experiencing today.

I could give some more examples. There are many schemes that the Corporation wants to execute. The then Government constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Sri N. Madhava Rao, for drawing up schemes for a greater Bangalore. The committee under the able guidance of its Chairman has drafted a beautiful report for the expansion of this beautiful city. The Government seem to have just shelved the entire report and no action seems to have been taken on that. Sir, there is a Slum Clearance Scheme which the Corporation has sent to the Government and even that has not seen the light of day.

5 P.M.

Another pressing problem is, we have been urging the Government to see that supply of water in Bangalore is improved and that reports are examined immediately. But I do not know whether delay is involved in corresponding with the Central Government or whether there is sufficient emphasis lacking on the part of the Government in order to expedite this. The matter has been pending for the past five or six years. The Government say that they should get a loan of one crore of rupees from the Central Government and they direct these people to the Central Government.

Another thing that has been pointed out by Sri V. R. Naidu in his resolution is that unauthorised constructions have come up in large numbers in the Bangalore Corporation area. The Government constituted a committee to go into that matter and find out how much of revenue could be got. I do not know whether the committee has given its report and what action Government has taken. The matter was referred to the Special Amildar, who in turn inspected certain localities and had notices issued; and when eight annas or one rupee was paid by them as revenue, he does not go to the man for another year. There is therefore a lot of delay in disposing of these matters once for all and efficiency is impaired. The Government is not taking interest in these matters.

As my Hon'ble friend Sri Srinivasa Iyengar said, land acquisition records are pending for years. Government does not seem to take any notice of it. There is a lot to be said with respect to the disposal of cases by the Public Service Commission. I am not making any personal allegation. But the mode of disposal of files in that Commission, I would like to bring to the notice of the House. There are many cases pertaining to the disciplinary action in respect of some officers which have been referred to this Public Service Commission. The Anti-corruption Department, after enquiry, frame charges and afterwards the papers are sent to the Public Service Commission for their opinion. There are instances Sir, of such kinds of papers pending with the Public Service Commission for years together. There are some instances where files are referred back to the Government after the retirement of officers. Government does not seem to take any notice about such kind of delay in these things.

I do not know whether I am competent to speak about the disposal of cases in the High Court. As it has

been pointed out in answer to an interpellation, ten Judges should have been appointed, but the Government has completely ignored the appointment of Judges to this High Court. Thereby, there is a lot of delay caused in disposing of cases.

In so many other Departments, we can say records are pending for so many years and thereby a lot of suffering is inflicted on the people. As the mover of this resolution said, the intermediary people or middlemen as they are called who have got a little influence over some officers, have their way in these matters. They make a living out of this. This kind of a thing will definitely speak ill of the administration of the Government. If the Government is to be really effective and efficient in their work, it is for the Chief Minister and other Ministers to take immediate notice of this.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sir, I would like to point out a few instances of this kind, specially in the Public Works Department. I know that it takes ages for the estimates to be passed in that Department, and by the time the work is actually executed, it takes some more time and finally, the worst part of it is, there is delay in paying the bills to the contractors. Sir, I feel I will not be mistaken if I say that these bills of the contractors are not paid even if they complete their work. It is only on influence that the contractors have to get their payment immediately and not on routine bills.

With these remarks, I wholeheartedly support this Resolution and I thank the Chair for the opportunity given to me.

MR. SPEAKER.—We have to finish this item of business at five o'clock and go to the other item. I therefore request other Hon'ble Members not to take part in this debate and to cooperate with me. I now call upon the Chief Minister to reply.

*SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Mr. Speaker Sir, I have heard with great interest the various speeches made by the mover and the friends who spoke after him. As I listened to those speeches, I thought it was an attempt to convert the faithful. I entirely agree with the spirit of the resolution, namely, that there is really delay in the disposal of records. So far as the present Government is concerned, it has very little to answer for, because it has been functioning for a very short time. But even during that time, my experience has been that there is inordinate delay and that the delay is due not only to the want of co-operation by the public, but also to a set of circumstances long existing which have contributed to this delay. Therefore, it is, I feel, very necessary for Government to take notice of the existing facts and to find out very early methods of procedure and execution of these things; and unless we review the entire law and procedure and put in more energy into the staff and working machinery, it would be very difficult to avoid delay. I could say that.

Certain remarks were also made by the Hon'ble mover and by Sri M. Chikkalingiah and Sri Srienivasa Iyengar. Sri Chikkalingiah referred particularly to darkhasts and village extensions and *takrar taktes*. I agree with him that there is delay. Specially in regard to village extension, I myself had to complain quite a number of times, when I toured my district as a Member of Parliament; and several cases have been pending for years together. We have been thinking whether it is not possible at all to evolve a method by which these village extensions should be done as early as possible, because just as cities grow, villages also are growing. We are producing population and villages produce as quickly, possibly more quickly than towns, because of poverty and probably because the poor man has no other pleasure or relief than that. So villages are expanding more rapidly and more space is needed for villages than for towns. I have been very seriously considering this matter.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER.—Especially pension papers are delayed very much.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—It has become very necessary to see that each village gets a particular area set apart and all possible technical delays are avoided. We are very seriously considering this problem and the sooner it is resolved, the better it is. Similarly regarding darkhasts.

Sri Srinivasa Iyengar referred to want of co-ordination. There seems to be certain amount of want of co-ordination between the various departments. It is true. I agree with most of what he said on this aspect, except his statement that tours of Ministers are contributing to the delay. Possibly, he felt that he must say it. Sir, during the last five months, I am sure that in no way has our tour interfered with the work of the officers. In fact, we have made it a rule that whenever we tour, we do so with a specific purpose and we see to it that it does not interfere with the routine work of the officers. We want only the specific officer concerned with the subject to be with us. He also said that—I do not know what his own experience is—that the originating officers looked to the Ministers for inspiration. It is a very sad state of affairs, if it is true. I do not believe it to be true.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—On a point of explanation, Sir. I never said that the originating officers look for inspiration to the Ministers. What I said was that some interested persons carry the impression of the Ministers to the originating officers and thereby the work of the originating officers is very much hampered.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I am glad to hear his explanation, but the impression created in me when I heard his speech was different. Anyway, Sir, I do not want the officers of Government to be influenced by the wishes of any Minister. If any officer does so, I think he does not deserve to be continued in service. I do not want any officers of Government to allow themselves to be influenced by Ministers. That is not the duty of an officer and he should not do that. I for one would not tolerate any such psychology on the part of the officers, as that would be very undesirable.

Sir, I think that the time is up and, possibly, many friends are waiting to thank me and to allow me to thank them for the mutual courtesy we have exchanged during these five months and so I do not want to prolong my speech. I assure the House that Government is more anxious than anybody else to avoid delay in the disposal of Government work. Having given this assurance, Sir, I do not think there is any necessity for the Hon'ble Member to press his resolution. I hope he will withdraw the resolution on the strength of this assurance.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಭರವಸೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನನ್ನ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Business of the House (Statistics)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before we go to the last item of the business I would like to nanounce to the House certain things. After the f ormation of the New State of Mysore, the Mysore Legislative Assembly met for two sessions. Nineteen meetings were held during this period. Thirteen Government Bills introduced in the Assembly and three Bills introduced in the Council were passed by the Assembly. One non-official Bill was introduced. Seven Ordinances were laid on the Table of the House which werereplaced by regular Bills. Twenty-six papers were laid on the Table of the House and one Report was presented to the House. Four hundred and Eighty-two Questions were tabled during this period. Out of them, 471 were admitted and 275 answered. Sixty-six Resolutions were tabled. Out of them 64 were admitted and 6 were discussed, 3 at each session, and all the 6 were withdrawn by leave of the House.

Valedictory Speeches.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, it is laid down by eternal law that everything should come to an end

at an appropriate time and that has happened to the present Assembly. We have come to the end of the term of our office which we held as legislators of this State and we are going to disburse, never to meet again in this House as such, though individuals may enter this House again. Sir, parting is always painful and on such occasions we forget all our differences, specially political differences, and we only think of the happy relationship that existed between us, the interesting time we spent and the good acts we did as legislators of this State of Mysore.

Sir, when we entered this House and took charge of our office as legislators of this State, the State of Mysore was a small one. The old State of Mysore had an area of 29,000 sq. miles with a population of 7½ millions. At that time this State was a Part B State and its status was much inferior to the status of the neighbouring States. I think this Assembly may well be proud of having achieved some things which at that time were considered as humanly impossible to achieve and I am sure the work done by this Assembly will go down in history. There was a persistent demand that all the Kannada-speaking people living in the neighbouring States, with no home of their own, and all people who had a common culture, who spoke a common language and who were thrown as under, should be brought together and common home should be provided for them in the former Mysore State. We got an occasion to welcome the people living in Bellary District. This House unanimously welcomed them and the people living in Bellary District willingly joined us.

This was what we called the beginning of a glorious career of a State. This opened the way for the further expansion of the State and also to give us an occasion to welcome all our Kannada speaking brethern who were till then in the neighbouring States. Many were struggling for bringing about all these people together. Many fought for it including our Chief Minister Sri Nijalingappa. It was once considered impossible to bring all these people under one roof. Now that it has happened, it has enhanced the prestige of the State and now the State of Mysore can no longer be considered as an inferior State. It is now enjoying the status of an 'A' State. It is no longer a land-locked territory as it was before. It is now, perhaps, the fourth biggest State in India with an area of 72,000 sq. miles and a population of 20 millions. All of us are happy and we all feel that we have got a home of our own. We feel that we can improve our language and our culture. We all feel at home and not dominated by others who speak a different language or had a different culture. Sir, this is one of the achievements which this Assembly can well boast of. It is true, Sir, at the beginning of the formation of the new State there was some mutual suspicion as to what would be the position of the people who lived in the old set-up of Mysore and what would be the position of the people who have become Mysoreans. Now, we know that these suspicions were ill-founded. We have met twice and we have become sufficiently familiar with each other. The number of our friends has increased; we pride ourselves on belonging to a major State. What is more, we find that people who have come here are exceedingly charming, if I may use that phrase, and they are very good friends. We are all guided by one motive and that is, the development and prosperity of the present State. I had many occasions to visit those parts. In fact, I have got many relatives there and I must say, though I disappear from this Assembly, I am leaving a family representative here.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Your son-in-law. (*Laughter*).

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Yes; but everybody is independent. Father-in-law has no influence on the son-in-law; nor the son-in-law has any influence on the father-in-law. But, we must thank Providence that all of us have been brought together and I am sure that the present State of Mysore which has got a glorious future, will shine and will shine like a jewel in India. Now, Mysore State has got a big sea coast and I hope, very soon we will have a major port. The industries and

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commerce of the State is bound to increase. There is ample scope for expansion in all directions. If our mineral resources are properly utilised, if our rivers are harnessed properly, I predict a glorious future for the State of Mysore. It will be a model State of Mysore or a Maha-Mysore for the whole of India. Of course, all this depends upon the future administration.

Sir, I take this opportunity of thanking the members on this side. They elected me as their Leader and gave me all co-operation. I know, the next Assembly is losing their services. It is a loss not to them, but to the State. Sri Hutche Gowda is a seasoned politician and a selfless worker, but uncompromising. His service can never be forgotten. Similarly, Sri Srinivasa Iyengar. He was always rich with facts and figures and would smash the Government and the Treasury Benches with his arguments based on facts. Though the electorate did not vote him, I am sure, he cannot be replaced. Similarly, Sir, our artist friend Sri Nagaraja Murthy. His oratory in Kannada was most entertaining. He is a person guided by principles. The same thing with my friend Sri Chikkalingiah. To serve the State in a wider field, he resigned a handsome Government job and during the last five years, has really done yeoman service. Though the electorate have disappointed these friends, a time will come when their services would be remembered and their services would be again required for the State. Sir, I thank Sri Pattabhiraman. I call him 'Ubhaya kula pithamaha'—something like Bheeshma. His presence in this Assembly had a sobering effect. His contributions to the proceedings, the suggestions he made and the guidance he gave will ever be remembered. Though he did not actually join the opposition party, he gave all help to them. If he had only contested in the elections, he would have been in the Assembly next time also. But, I am sure, a wider field and opportunity is open for him to serve the country and his services will not be lost. So also, Sri L. Siddappa, a sage politician, whose presence in the House had a sobering influence. He has served the State for the last 25 years in various capacities. I call him the 'Yajaman' of this House. He would take me to task and everyone to task when we went wrong. Thus, Sir, the service rendered by all the Members of the Opposition would be remembered. We have built up traditions. We have opposed not for the sake of opposition.

Coming to the Members of the Treasury Benches, I forget all the differences. They were all very good and very nice to us. During these five

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years' term of office we have had to face three Chief Ministers and out of these three Sri K. Hanumanthaiya was the first. I take this opportunity of thanking him as he was the first Chief Minister to give credit to the Opposition Party. He has established the practice of consulting the Leader of the Opposition and other prominent members of the House whenever a complex problem was brought before this House for its decision. He was very courteous and kind to the members of the Opposition Party and he did establish very healthy conventions which I hope would be followed by the succeeding Government Similarly his colleague Sri Kadidal Majappa, who was also the Chief Minister for some time, had perfect relationships with us and we never misunderstood each other. He consulted us and we gave him whatever advise was possible. But on party grounds we differed from each other. However our personal friendship was very good and he gave all courtesies and kindness.

Regarding the present Chief Minister Sri Nijalingappa, I have paid him my compliments when he assumed office of Chief Ministership. We were friends since boyhood. We were living as close neighbours. I know him well and he knows me well. On this occasion I have no hesitation in saying that he has got very lofty ideals and his character and other things are very

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high. I am sure, under his able leadership, the Government machinery would work efficiently and all vices such as corruption would disappear.

Sir, we are interested in the good of the State; we want the State of Mysore to prosper; we want that it should become a premier State in the whole of India and that could be achieved only by a good Government under competent leadership. The Opposition had opposed the Ruling party whenever it felt necessary. But wise guidance and foresight thoughts are left to the future Treasury Benches. As was pointed out by my friend Sri L. Siddappa, we were all interested in the efficiency of Government. There must be homogeneity if the State is to prosper. Merit should be recognised wherever found; character should be recognised wherever available and no room should be given for delaying matters which are in the interests of the State. I am sure, the future Government would be guided by these lofty principles and they would discharge their responsibility to the best of their ability.

On this occasion, I take the opportunity of wishing a happy era for the future legislators. I know, many of the old legislators have been washed out in the recent elections and only about 40 per cent of the present legislators would be in the future House. This time much new blood will come in. I am not acquainted with many of the new friends, but I am sure many of them would be patriotic persons interested in the good of the State and in building up a new State. We leave into their hands all the good work we have done so far, including the deficit finances.

On this occasion, I take the opportunity of thanking the Speaker. Sir, we knew you as an enthusiastic young gentleman even before you were elevated to this office. When you were elevated to this high office, your selection gave universal satisfaction to all the parties because we knew that you held the important office of Deputy Speakership in the former Legislative Assembly of Bombay and you had done yeomen service there. Being armed with rules and regulations, you occupied this important place and I can say on this occasion that you have given full satisfaction to the members of the Opposition. You have been kind and lenient to them, though on certain occasions the rules you laid down did embarrass a little. But we could not help it. You have conducted yourself very well: you have given full satisfaction to all the members, and I am sure, many of your rulings will lay healthy traditions. I thank you once again for having encouraged the Opposition and given them full opportunity in the debates. I wish you, Sir, every happiness and a glorious future career.

Sir, it is our good fortune that this House has been having Sri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer as the Secretary of the Legislature. Ever since democracy was ushered in or even before that, he was the Secretary of the Legislature. He has been a moving force in this House. He is a silent worker. Many a time our adjournment motions and resolutions are not admitted by him; but yet he has become universally popular in this House. Whenever we were in difficulties, we always looked to him for guidance and often he has given us good guidance. He is well versed in Constitutional law; he has studied the constitutional practices in other countries and I am sure he is an asset to this House. I take this opportunity of thanking him on behalf of this House for all the help, kindness and courtesy he has shown to us. He is a perfect gentleman. I am sure, his continuance in this House will be a great asset and a great help to all the members including the new members.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Staff and Reporters for all the help they have rendered us.

Lastly I must refer to the Press. The Press of Mysore is going high in prestige especially after the formation of the new State. Our papers will have the same status and the same standing as the papers of the neighbouring States. Their circulation would be wider in future Karnataka. The part played by the Press during the formation of Karnataka is unique and they

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have been playing an important role in the shaping of our country. Some of the Reporters of the Press are as old as the members of this House. We have been moving with them like friends. Whenever their encouragement was needed, they have given it to us. I especially like the Readers' Column in the Deccan Herald which has been introduced by my friend Sri Sethuram. He is responsible for this column. That column gave us a whip whenever we went wrong. The press has given very good encouragement to the members of the Opposition Party. Though we were in a minority, still they have gone out of the way to give publicity to what we have stated on the floor of the House. The encouragement we received from the Press, helped us a great deal.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Press and all the Hon'ble Members and all the gentlemen who were our closest friends for all the help they gave us. I am sure in the new State of Mysore the Press has a great part to play. Our State is big enough to demand huge circulation and I am sure they will all be guided by patriotic motives and their contribution and guidance will be invaluable.

This is an occasion when all of us should feel for each other and I can only say: that let Mysore State prosper and let the State of Mysore become a jewel in Bharath. With these few words I conclude my speech, Sir.

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—Sir, I wholeheartedly associate myself with what has been stated so far on the floor of the House by the Leader of the Opposition. Doubtless, these five years have been eventful in the history of our country as a whole. I must acknowledge, without any hesitation, that Mysore has played a no ordinary part in shaping the history of these five years. I do not want to recount every event that has gone to make this country historic. They are there, they are everywhere and everybody knows them. But on an occasion like this, when we consider today as the last day of our session, I rise with a sense of humility and stand up to say that we may consider ourselves as having done a good job, in a good manner. That perhaps is the best and the least we can say of ourselves.

Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has made a personal reference to me. I do not want to enter again into the same line of thought and go on saying what I feel about him. That would be mutual admiration, which I am sure many of the Hon'ble Members may certainly enjoy, but may not appreciate.

So far as Mysore is concerned, we have tried to develop the Opposition in a particular pattern. At a moment like this, it would be necessary for me to place on record what I feel about the role of Opposition in a democratic set-up, attuned to the conditions and the genius of our country. I think we may say that we have developed here a pattern of Opposition different from what exists in no other States,— not that I want to be little the role the Opposition played in other Assemblies and the Lok Sabha—but I feel that it will not certainly be immodest if we say that in Mysore State we have developed a pattern of Opposition that is very peculiar and that is perhaps one thing for which we may take some credit. In fact, we functioned as an Opposition not in the way practised elsewhere nor in the sense understood by students of democracy steeped in Western thought. That is not what we have done. The Opposition here has been very enlightened, very robust and very constructive and when on occasions we were discussing the attitudes and aptitudes of Government, we did not aim low but were impelled by a higher ideal. We have tried to invest our discussions with lofty idealism, which perhaps is the one aspect of Opposition which we have tried to develop and for which we can take credit. This has been made possible because of the very masterly and sociable personality of Sri Imam. I feel I must pay him that amount of tribute. The status the Opposition has attained here is in no small measure due to the impact of his personality, his sense of responsibility and his

psychological make-up, factors which tended to develop the new pattern of the Opposition of which I spoke earlier. It is also a fact that the members on the other side contributed to the growth of this new pattern of the Opposition. The position which we enjoy today would not have been possible, but for the enlightened and hearty co-operation we have received from the Treasury Benches. It is not as if we were two distinct personalities. We belonged to an organic whole, unlike a dichotomy with two heads and a body. It did not matter that we sat on this side and others on the other. That was the kind of a House in which we functioned, wherein we looked at problems, not at personalities. I must on this occasion acknowledge with gratitude the wholehearted and hearty co-operation that has been extended by the Treasury Benches in developing the new role.

To speak from a personal angle, my experience in this House has given me great satisfaction. This is perhaps the last occasion when I would be speaking on the floor of this House. It has been a great honour and a privilege to have been associated with this Assembly these five years. It makes me rejoice to see the lively and smiling face of Sri Nijalingappa, who has the onerous task of carrying the ship of State through very troubled waters. I am using the words 'troubled waters' not only figuratively, but really literally. I know God will grant him the necessary strength, imagination and goodwill to tide over the crisis. On an occasion like this, let us not ignore realities. It is no use our saying that "all is well, all in the land are happy". Well, it will not be the truth, the entire truth and the whole truth, as the Judges of the Vidhana Soudha Enquiry Committee would to say.

I am really happy to find that these five years, we have been carrying on like a team. In fact, there have been three changes of Chief Ministers, to all of whom, Sri Imam has already paid a tribute. To Sri Hanumanthaiya, I must say that after the dust of the day has subsided, a day will certainly come when the historian writing of Mysore State will declare that notwithstanding the imperfections common to every individual, Sri Hanumanthaiya has played a notable part I am sure that the place that is his, will not be withheld from him. A day is sure to come when the people will reckon upon his achievements.

Sri Kadidal Manjappa is a silent man. I do not want to characterise him because I know him so intimately. He has been an asset to this House. To speak of Sri Nijalingappa again would be too personal. But I must say this of him that we have always appreciated him and admired him. He is the spearhead of a great cause, the cause of Karnataka. That is how we welcomed him at the time of the inauguration of the new State. I am sure he will enhance the prestige of this State and would tackle the several problems which would require his husbanding and mature guidance. Indeed, there are a number of problems that have to be faced in the Mysore State with its nineteen districts. To face these problems, not excluding the series of deficit budgets, requires courage and wisdom and I am sure Sri Nijalingappa will have the necessary make-up and God's grace upon him. I will leave it at that.

My only happiness is that among the Ministers there are many who have fought the battle of freedom. They have on their backs the scars of many a weapon, which they received in the battle of freedom. Some of them; particularly my friend Sri Rama Rao, will not be available to the Ministry of this State. I do not want to take-up each person and say what I really feel about him. But I must state how much I regret that many a familiar face on this side and that side would be missed in this House and that their co-operation and guidance will not be available to the Assembly to come. It is certainly a matter for regret. My only happiness is that they will have their role to play in the wider world, if not as Members of the Assembly, possibly on a higher plane. There is always a wider field open. After all whether one is a Minister or a Member of the Assembly, to a public worker it

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does not matter in the least. I always look upon a place of service in a very impersonal and broader angle. After all, it is God's choice and plan that He has sent some of us as Members of the Assembly, some as Members of the Ministry and some others as social workers, all working for the same cause and striving for the same ends, *i.e.*, the betterment of society and the happiness of man.

Sir, there are some who are strangers in the Ministry, at least as far as I am concerned. I wanted to know them more intimately. But you know Sir, trying to know the Ministers intimately has got its own disadvantages. If there are any virtues in me, I can claim this virtue that I have been astutely trying to keep myself away from getting near the minister. This has been my strength and my weakness also. Therefore, Sir, I do not want to say much about them on this occasion. Sir, references were made to me by Sri J. Mohamed Imam. While speaking on the Governor's Address friends on the Treasury Bench as Sri Veeranna Gowdh, and Sri A. V. Narasimha Reddy, were kind enough to make references to me and I am glad that my work in this august House has been one of satisfaction to them. I am also glad that the time I have tried to spend here has not been in vain in the sense that I have tried to earn the goodwill and appreciation of all of you. It may be on certain occasions Sri J. Mohamed Imam found me as a '*Ubhayakula Pithamaha*'. You know such unique place was of Bhishma who was an *Iccha Marani* and nobody could make him die. But I am not so infallible.

To you, Sir, I must also make a reference. We have had three distinguished Speakers. On this occasion I recollect to my mind the late lamented Sri H. Siddiah who was the Speaker of this House. Many members know how intimately I was associated with him. I am sure he tried to uphold the dignity of the Chair. After the first general elections in 1952 in the new democratic set-up, the Speakership of this House had its own difficulties. The complications which arose during those days, he tried to resolve them in his own inimitable manner and I recall it with pleasure. He was succeeded by my friend Sri H. S. Rudrappa. Unfortunately he is not here now. I know how well he tried to carry on the work as the Speaker. You, Sir, the last of the three are new to the State. These two months you have always tried to bring in new ideas, build new traditions and to forge ahead new conventions. Shall I say in a way you actually were like a School Master and gave us lessons in democratic set-up and parliamentary reforms, which some of us of course sometimes might have resented? But nevertheless we have come to realise how helpfully right you are. One of your reforms is the idea of pigeon hole. I do not know how this 'pigeon hole' caught your imagination. But it has got its advantages. I am glad to say that a day will come when your role of Speakership will go down into history. We have tried to build up parliamentary history, in which also Mysore has got its distinct chapter.

Sir, we have got a very capable Secretary. He has from the very beginning tried to keep a check on us. It would be really difficult to separate him from the Office and the Assembly. The achievement that we claim for the Assembly today is in no small measure due to the important part that he played as the Secretary of the Asssembly. He is a very able man to whom I must pay my compliments.

Turning to the Press, Sir, my friend Sri J. Mohamed Imam has done the job. I am sure the Press in Mysore has in its own way tried to develop the democratic tradition and made a wonderful contribution to the development of democracy. I should like to express my gratitude for the wholehearted co-operation we have received from the Press.

Lastly I must say a word about Dr. A. B. Shetty. I do not want to speak much on this occasion. This reminds me of a similar speech made by Dr. A. B. Shetty while he parted from the Legislative Assembly of the Madras State. I was one of those who read his speech more than once. I only say this.

Generally, on an occasion like this, we may say that we have done a very good job. I feel all these five years we have done this good work because of the social atmosphere we found always in both in and outside the Assembly. I am sure in the days to come our successors will be happy over the traditions that we have built up.

There is one suggestion that I should like to make. Some of us must realise that our work is not merely in the Assembly. Hereafter at least a method has to be developed whereby the work here is taken up in a greater measure outside by trying to interpret to the common man as to what happens here and enthuse him over it so that he may feel one with what is being done in this Assembly. The common man must feel that we are reflecting his opinion here and that contact will instil the necessary psychology in the people, to call for greater sacrifices when required of them. I think that is a tradition we have to build up and advance.

With these words, I pay my humble tribute to you and through you to all the Hon'ble Members. As Sri J. Mohamed Imam stated, although we meet here as different persons from different areas of the new State, we have never felt we were strangers to one another. We never felt that way in these five or six months and I am sure that feeling will grow and that fellowship and conjoint effort will grow in a greater degree. Let us all pray that in days to come that glorious and great future that Sri J. Mohamed Imam pictured for Mysore, may emerge even before our own eyes; whether we have made some contribution for the emergence of that glorious picture and whether we have spent our lives well, I hope that feeling will stir us to work as one family forgetting all differences and enable us to shoulder the great task in that great venturesome spirit.

I thank all the members and, if on any occasion I have hurt their feelings, I offer my apology. I thank you and through you all the members for their wholehearted goodwill and co-operation shown to me.

6 P. M.

*Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister and Leader of the House).—Sir, I rise to echo the sentiments expressed by my friends Sri Mahomed Imam and Sri Pattabhiraman. To me, Sir, in my present place, during the last five months, it has been a period of utmost pleasure and satisfaction, and the two times that we met in this House have been a matter of education and enlightenment to me. I have learnt much not only from the members opposite, but also from members on my own side and from you, Sir.

Sri Imam is an old friend of mine. Possibly he was leaving the educational institutions as I was entering them. When I entered the high school, he left it; when I entered the Central College, he had left it. I have been almost following him in my educational career,—it has so happened that I have followed him. I am very happy to see him not only here but outside this House also, for our sentiments towards each other have been very pleasing and cordial. I am very happy on this occasion that, as the Leader of the Opposition, he has impressed me as being actuated in whatever he did, by the highest ideals of service to the country. I never found him wanting in the role which he had chosen to play as Leader of the Opposition in this Assembly.

As for Sri Pattabhiraman, I wish he had been with us on this side of the House, because he has been with us for more than fifteen years. We have met on platforms together and addressed many meetings and I was always making it a point, silent as I am, to allow him the fullest lattitude to speak and myself adding a few words later on. His has been a life of sacrifice and he has suffered much. I have no hesitation in saying that he has in a way become the Bhishma. Politically, he has become an *ichha marani*, and he wishes to stand out of the Legislature. I wish he had been here.

I also take this opportunity to thank the members of the Opposition for the co-operation that they have given us.

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA).

Of course, all the faces, when I see them, have become very familiar to me in this House.

Of Sri Hutche Gowda, I must say that I practically like him. He knows that I like him. Though sometimes I felt he was unreasonable, I liked his sincerity.

I have to respect Sri Srinivasa Iyengar for the amount of facts he collects. Sri M. Chikkalingiah and Sri L. Siddappa are strong and silent workers and so also my friend Sri Nagaraja Moorthy. I must also name my young friend Sri Gopala Gowda. I like him very much. He had been with me in jail. He was a volunteer. He was serving food. We would make use of his services. I am sorry that he is not coming back. All these valued friends we lose. The Opposition in a democracy, must be enlightened and actuated by the highest ideals as much as the Treasury Benches and the Ruling Party. I am glad to say that most, if not all the Members of the Opposition have been actuated by that motive. It has been a pleasure to me.

Sir, with regard to my friends on this side of the House who happen to be my colleagues, it has been a matter of extra pleasure to me that we twelve members have been members of a happy family. I was new to my job. Many of them have been my old friends and they had experience of running the administration. They have educated me and to the extent that I have been able to succeed in performing my duties as Chief Minister, more than myself, they have contributed to the little success that I have had. I particularly miss three friends on the Treasury Benches. Sri M. V. Rama Rao is not coming back. He is a strong silent man, but when he takes up a position, he sticks to it. I have got the greatest respect for him. I have got equally great respect to Sri Jagannatha Rao Chandriki who comes from Hyderabad. I know him for several years. I know what he did for Hyderabad. I have also to refer to my friend Sri A. B. Shetty. He is also a sort of *ichha marani*. He did not stand for election. But I must acknowledge on this occasion how much I owe to him. I have sought his advice on all occasions and whenever I wanted to know things, I went to him for englightenment and he readily gave his advice; and I have always found it to be correct. These friends are not coming back to this House. This House will miss them very much.

Sir, one thing most gratifying in this House was that when I came here and looked around, I never saw any difference among these people as coming from various regions. It has been my fortune to have been associated with friends coming from all the five integrating areas. I know all the friends practically personally and I know them well. When we sat here and began to function as members of this Assembly, nobody felt that we were coming from different areas representing any difference at all, except for the interesting difference in the method of speaking which was really interesting and which will continue to be interesting. We never felt that we belonged to any other family but our own. I am one of those who did his humble bit to bring about integration of the different parts of the Kannada-speaking areas. We did strive for it and work for it. We never did it in any spirit of isolation. We did it with a view to building up a State so that it becomes one of the best parts of the Indian Union. That was the idea with which we worked for it.

I knew, Sir, and all of us knew it from the very beginning that this is going to be one of the richest States with a variety and volume of natural resources which is hardly shared by any other State. Sri Imam referred to the coastal belt we are getting. I am sure that when one looks at this new State, one is very proud of it. Its resources are so vast and variegated and it is up to the Government to build up these resources of nature for the benefit of the society. We have to exploit these resources to the best advantage and I am sure we will do it.

Of you, Sir, I knew you as a co-worker in this cause of building up the Karnataka State. You impressed

the people of the old State of Mysore by the volume of information and facts you were able to get. Before you entered Mysore, you were known here. People used to say: 'Kanthi? Yes, Yes' and they used to ask: 'Has he published any further facts and figures?'. People were curious to know what further information you had for them and you were popular with them. I did not know your attributes as a Speaker. But I am very happy, Sir, that we elected you with one voice as Speaker and, as my friend rightly referred, I also thought that you were something of a school master. I have had experience for about nine years of one of the glorious Speakers which India produced, I mean the late lamented Sri G. V. Mavalankar; I had been thinking of him. When you gave some of your rulings, I must say there was a sense of humour which is really very desirable and you have practically practised Mysore Kannada which makes you really very pleasant. Sir, your rulings have shown how you have marshalled facts and how you are holding the balance even.

I must also take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the work of your Secretary and the staff. Silently, efficiently and with a high sense of duty which is really admirable they have carried on the work of this House and assisted you well.

Sri Imam said that there is an end to everything, but I do not accept that theory. There is continuity and what is going to take place is only a change. Therefore, really this House continues and only the occupants change. This is a House which had a glorious past, which has a glorious present and which will have, I am sure, a still more glorious future. As my Hon'ble friend rightly remarked, we will continue to reflect the opinion of the masses, their aspirations and ideals and we will build up a society which will be in tune with the ideals which we hold high. We want to build up a socialistic pattern of society and our work here must be directed towards that end.

Coming to the Press, they are a very nice set of people. I have always liked them. It has always been a pleasure for me to be associated with them. They are a very sharp set of people. They have co-operated with us to the fullest extent and I am glad to say that both the language papers and the English papers are coming up to the standards obtaining elsewhere and they are as good as any other papers. The representatives of outside papers also have done their duties very well and I take this opportunity to thank them all for what they have done.

Though we are separating now, I think we are going to meet again in a new House and the labours of the House will be more beneficial to the people of Mysore.

MR. SPEAKER.—I am very grateful to the House that my services have been appreciated. I was not new to Mysore as was just now said by the Leader of the House, but I was new to the task of presiding over this Assembly as Speaker. It is true that I was the Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly where I had a bit of training under a very strict task master or, as said by the Hon'ble Members, school master. I mean my friend Sri Kunte who was the Speaker. It has been said that I am a crusader. I like to be a crusader and I am glad to be a crusader, but I do not want to be a school master. If I had been a school master or if I continue to be a school master, I must say it is not of my own choice; I had to do my duty and as such I have been both a school master and a crusader.

I am sorry that most of the Members of this House are leaving us. I am especially sorry that my Hon'ble Friends Sri Imam, Sri Pattabhiraman, Sri Srinivasa Iyengar, Sri Hutche Gowda, Sri Rama Rao, Sri Chandriki and the elder Minister Sri A. B. Setty are all leaving us. It is with great pain that we have to put up with this. I do not know what will happen next, but, I am sure that the new batch that will come will also act as responsibly as possible.

When I take stock of the business that we have done, I should say that we have done a good piece of work. It

(MR. SPEAKER)

would not have been possible for me to do that without the co-operation and assistance which the Hon'ble Members gave me. I will always be grateful to the Hon'ble Members for the co-operation and assistance that they gave me.

I had good experience of the speeches in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. I have heard the speeches made in this House also and I must say to the credit of the Members of this House that the speeches in this House were generally of a high order and within the limits of the dignity and decorum of the House and the limitations of the debate. In this connection, I should specially mention the name of Sri Pattabhiraman who has an oratorical flow. I have not come across a person of his type who can pour out his heart and make himself quite clear and at the same time be away from sophisticated ideas. He placed before the House his sincere thoughts. I have heard his speeches with rapt attention and I must thank him for some of the speeches that he made in this House. I am sorry that he is leaving us.

Then our friend, Sri Imam, who is also leaving us, is a type by himself. He always spoke with patience and never suffered from emotion. He always spoke with a good deal of reasoning and restraint.

I should also mention the name of my friend Sri Srinivasa Iyengar. Whenver he spoke I used to feel as if I was awake from bed, because he used to pour in this House so much of statistical facts and data. I have also dabbled in statistical facts and so I like speeches containing full of statistical information and at the same time having a human touch.

I must also thank my Hon'ble Friend Sri Hutche Gowda. He is a man with the spirit of a crusader. He will not give up an idea which he thinks just. I heard him speak on certain subjects, especially on district board school, with a sense of seriousness as if something was falling down from the sky. In fact, I like that attitude, because when one feels about a subjet, he should be sincere about it.

I also mention the name of another young friend Sri Gopal Gowda. He has a fervour for speaking. His speeches in the House were humourous and at the same time they were sharp and ironical. He never went beyond the limits of the subject and kept up the decorum and dignity of the House.

I must also mention that on the Treasury Benches we are not having next time three of our Hon'ble Ministers. I mention Sri M. V. Rama Rao who will not be available to us. Sri Rama Rao is a puritan. There was a puritan in Bombay and that puritan was Sri Morarji Desai. I used to be reminded of Sri Morarji whenever I saw Sri Rama Rao. I sometimes thought that he was not a Minister but still the Secretary of the Mysore Pradesh Congress Comittee, because I saw him for the first time when he was the Secretary of the M.P.C.C. He never changed his dress, never changed his habits, never wanted to live in a palatial building and never wanted to have a car. It is a pity that we are losing such a Member. I must also mention Sri Jagannatha Rao Chandriki. I happen to know him during the last fifteen years. He is one of the few amongst us who can rise far above petty considerations and communal ideas. I have high respect for him because I have, in fact, observed him at close quarters. He was also, like myself, associated with the labour movement and I find that he is an adept in the labour movement and in conducting the proceedings of the educational institutions. In fact, he has associated himself with some of our educational institutions. He has made himself very dear to all. I must also mention our elder politician Sri A. B. Shetty. It is a pity that we are losing him; it is, no doubt, his own choice. I hope such invincible elders would give us guidance that is necessary even in future.

I must mention here my gratitude for my Secretary. My Secretary has been to me a sort of a task master and a school master. Even if I wanted to

allow a question or a resolution, he would say: "Sir, how can you allow this; haw can you allow that ?" I must say, his reasoning was quite correct. I have been led by him into what I may say the right direction on the point. He is a man of high sense of duty and sympathy. He always looks at the problem from a dispassionate and impartial point of view. He has been to me a sort of encyclopædia on constitutional law and procedure. I am very much thankful to him for having guided me in the proper direction. I must also thank the staff which has helped me a good deal.

Lastly, I must thank the Leader of the House. The Leader of the House Sri Nijalingappa, has been a close friend of mine. It was he who dragged me into the Karnataka Unification Movement. It was he who entrusted me with the task of collecting statistical data and writing about Karnataka Unification. That gave me a lot of information and today when I look upon what I have done, I owe a sense of gratitude towards him. So far as this House is concerned, he has appreciated my task. He has also co-operated with me, whenever I went to him, with great patience. I do not remember a single occasion when he refused to me anything. It would not have been possible for me to be as lenient as I have been on some occasions had it not been for the co-operation and concession shown to us by the Leader of the House.

I must also thank the Press. I have been from the beginning a friend of the Press. In Bombay, I have a number of friends from the Press—very close friends. I am glad that during the short time that I have been here, I have cultivated a number of friends from the Press. They have been very kind. They have given all publicity so far as this House is concerned. I am glad that they have also appreciated my work.

With these words, I thank you, my friends, for having co-operated with me and given me every possible assistance in my task as the Speaker.

The House is adjourned *sine die.*

The House adjourned sine die *at Twenty-Six Minutes past Six of the Clock.*

WD 2380—GPB—900—1-6-57.